

SRA GAMBLERS IN A SINGULAR WAR

Fight May Kill the Saratoga Goose That Lays Golden Egg.

WHITNEY NO CATSPA W TRIED TO CARESS HER Declines To Be Used as a Club to Open Gaming Houses of the Resort.

CANFIELD NOT GOING AWAY Believed To Be the Backer of a Newspaper Which Is Attacking His Old Counsel, Senator Brackett.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday.—Open declaration to authority has been declared by a small clique of gamblers in Saratoga, and for the first time this season, far corners of the town are within the reach of all who care to play. What action the police will take has not yet been learned. Thus far they have remained apathetic, though it is hardly probable that present conditions can long prevail. The gambling that is now going on is of the cheap kind, not one of the larger club houses having thrown open its doors.

Quarrelling among themselves, the gamblers promise to do more injury to Saratoga than they did when they were running wide open. Richard Canfield is being made to shoulder much of the blame for the business of the houses, and the proprietors of some of the other clubs are now charging that the Canfield club is open to select few, and that gambling is going on there for high stakes every night. This allegation Mr. Canfield answers with a sweeping denial.

So desperate have become some of the friends of the gamblers that they have been almost ready to resort to arms or rule. Thinking to give to their assistance the powerful influences which are back of the Saratoga race track, a so-called citizens' committee was formed recently and the semi-official announcement was made that if the gambling houses remained closed war would be waged upon the betting ring attached to the Saratoga race track. On some terms of intimacy with William Whitney, who has consulted and was informed that a move was about to be made which would hurt racing more than the sport had been hurt before in ten years.

This friend of Mr. Whitney was asked to go to him with the information, asking him to interfere in favor of open gambling. The man referred to not only indignantly refused to have anything to do with the mission, but he also refused to "mittee" would thrust upon him, but made reply that he could speak for Mr. Whitney without going into details.

MR. WHITNEY NO CATSPA W. "Mr. Whitney," said he, "is greatly interested in racing as a sport. He is already demonstrated that, and he will do more. He has done great things for Saratoga and he is interested in the prosperity of the place, but he will not sell his fingers with you or your business. Before he would interfere to open a gambling house door in Saratoga he would plough up the Saratoga race track and send you to the wall."

Things are at odds here, and a gambling war may be brought about by the opening of the smaller clubs and gambling behind closed doors in the more important clubs. Last night Sweeney's place was opened, and it is open all night. The rooms are packed with men who are tempting chance at roulette and faro. Sweeney is right in the heart of the city and it seems impossible that the police do not know of its existence.

At the Manhattan Club, Chicago and the United States clubs games are being played, but in a quiet way, and behind closed doors. The Chicago club has been broken by Richard Canfield.

Senator Brackett, who was once the counsel for Richard Canfield, and who has been classed as the political boss, is no longer on terms of intimacy with Mr. Canfield.

It is believed that Mr. Canfield has acted in a childish manner, and he does not hesitate to say so. It is Senator Brackett who has referred to the Canfield club as the center of the gambling houses, and to him more than to any other person is due the credit that gambling has done away with until the present time.

Mr. Canfield has been heard to make some semi-threatening remarks concerning his old counsel, and there are those who believe that Mr. Canfield has furnished money for the newspaper which is now running under the name of the "New York Evening Post." Now the second paper has changed hands, and its unfeelingness is made apparent without loss of time.

Mr. Canfield tonight said that he had no intention of taking charge of any gambling club in Paris or elsewhere in Europe.

NEW YORK SUBWAY TO BE PROVIDED WITH EVERY POSSIBLE SAFEGUARD Fireproof Cars and the Third Rail To Be Protected from Contact.

Officials who have in charge the construction of the underground rapid transit system in New York city and those who are superintending the building of the cars that are to be used are declaring yesterday that under no conditions possible to them can a disaster such as caused the death of so many persons in the Paris underground system take place here.

From all the details obtainable of the Paris accident, it was the opinion of the New York officials that the large number of victims was largely due to a condition of panic and a failure to take advantage of means at hand to prevent the crashing of trains and the spreading of the fire.

E. P. Bryan, vice president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, said he had concluded that after the first empty train took fire a general panic followed, and no adequate effort was made to put out the fire or prevent other trains from crashing into the disabled and burning one. Besides, he said, the cars in the Paris subway were in no way fireproof, that they were constructed of light, combustible wood, very like ordinary American or English cars, and that the automatic system of checking rear trains in case of accident was far inferior to the system being put in the New York subway. More than that, he declared, the ventilation in the Paris tunnel was very bad, and suffocation would take place there under conditions where it would be impossible here.

Construction of Subway Cars. Neither Mr. Bryan nor W. H. Thompson, the master mechanic who has charge of building the cars, would say that the cars to be used in the New York subway were to be constructed absolutely of fireproof wood and metal, but they both insisted that the materials to be used and the manner of construction made them as fireproof as was possible with the materials and methods known to modern builders.

TEARS HER STORY

Mamie De Cris Says She Was Beaten for Resisting Jailor's Advances.

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[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] MILLERSVILLE, Ga., Tuesday.—On oath and replying to questions from Jacob Moore, warden of the State Penitentiary, sent to investigate officially the whipping administered to Mamie De Cris, the "Diamond Queen," at the State prison farm, Miss De Cris answered to-day that she had not been whipped because of impertinence to the wife of Assistant Superintendent Allagood, but because she had resisted the advances of Captain Allagood himself.

The investigation was begun this morning in the presence of the prison officials and a number of spectators. Evidence was submitted to show that the character of the De Cris woman was bad and her conduct unwomanly, but this was not substantiated to the satisfaction of Mr. Moore.

The statement was made by Miss De Cris to Warden Moore in part as follows: "At first I was treated just as though a member of the Allagood family. Then came my trouble with this man. From that moment his treatment from that of a gentleman changed to one of brutality and cruelty impossible to describe."

"About June 1 Captain Allagood and I were alone in an upper prison room. He caught hold of me and tried to caress me. I pulled away from him and told him not to dare to touch me. He left in anger, but told me that if I ever told what he had done or said that he would make it hot for me. He certainly has. He told me he would whip me. He did."

"I told Mr. Traynor what happened. She is one of the female convicts, and I asked her for advice. "Miss Allagood had been treating me so coldly that I went to her and asked her what I had done and what in the world was the matter with her. She told me that I was no better than other convicts and deserved no better treatment."

"In the meantime Allagood went to the field and forced Mr. Traynor to repeat to him what I had said to her. It was then he decided to whip me. He made his announcement in the dining room, where I was. He said: 'I have a crow to pick with Mamie and she can hold the feathers. She has been a bad girl and she is now a convict. I will whip her.'"

"I was forced to work in the field in the sun for two weeks after the Sunday on which I was whipped. "Miss De Cris declared that since the whipping has been made public she has been classed as the political boss, is no longer on terms of intimacy with Mr. Canfield."

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Loan Stockholders in Court as Mr. Cunneen Pleads

SAVED IN RUNAWAY ENGINE'S WRECK ADMITS HE STOLE; PUBLICLY REPENTS

Plunging Tender Ploughs Through Woman's Garden, but She Lives to Wonder.

DOWN GRADE AT TOP SPEED Mrs. Mitchell Faints After the Danger is Past, but Now She Mourns Her Chickens.

CHURCHMEN COMMEND HIM Express Belief in His Statement and Say That He Is Worthy of Encouragement.

FOUL PLAY IS SUSPECTED Missing Official of Institution, Highly Respected, Not Seen Since Last Saturday.

REPRESENTS KILBURN CHARGES. At the opening of the morning session David C. Robinson concluded his argument against the receivership and was followed by F. B. Woodruff, a lawyer, who argued for the standing of the "Kilburn" shares, which Colonel Robinson declared had been wrongfully made a liability by the referee, thus producing the alleged deficit of \$37,000. He was followed by Joseph C. Bustace, whose attack on the reputed motives behind the suit was bitting.

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WAR DEPARTMENT LOOKS UPON ALLEGED LITTAUER CONSPIRACY AS SERIOUS MATTER.

Revelations Will Probably Cause Probing Into All Globe Contracts.

DISCUSSES THE REPRESENTATIVE'S CASE IN AN HOUR'S TALK WITH MR. ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY.

So direct and positive are the statements made by Timothy Keck in regard to Representative Littauer's interests in the army glove contracts, entirely independent of the Lyon transaction on which an opinion from the Attorney General has been asked, that they have made a distinct impression on War Department officials.

Secretary of War Root and Quartermaster General Humphreys are both silent on all future plans of the department regarding the present investigation and others to come. But it is now thought, in view of the Keck revelations, that the only course open to the department is to further investigate the glove contracts and what appears to be a combination "dummy" system of bidding.

The direct charge of Mr. Keck that Representative Littauer was an important part of a conspiracy among manufacturers to keep the bidding high in the matter of gloves is a surprise to the officials of the quarter-master's office.

It is known here to be the President's earnest desire that this whole matter, now that it has been opened anew by the Keck revelations, shall get the most thorough inquiry.

It is said to be altogether probable that when the investigation by the War Department is begun against the contracts of Daniel Hayes & Co., of Gloversville, N. Y., the Keck revelations will be considered as a witness. His testimony already taken in regard to the Lyon contract now under investigation, was considered as a supplementary bit of evidence against Representative Littauer.

President Goes Over the Littauer Case with Mr. Knox. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] OYSTER BAY, L. I., Tuesday.—Attorney General Knox made a flying trip to Oyster Bay to-day. He had an hour's talk with President Roosevelt, and then returned to New York, only two hours elapsing between his arrival and his departure. He was accompanied by Mr. H. C. Leitch, of Pittsburgh.

The most important subject discussed by President with his attorney was the Littauer case. Official attention was attracted to-day by the long and circumstantial interview with Timothy Keck, of Pittsburgh, who had been in the city since the 1st of July.

Attorney General Knox would not discuss the details of his conversation with the President. He said that the President asked him if he had read the papers which had been submitted to him by the Secretary of War, and he replied that he had. He is to give an opinion as to whether the government can recover the money from the contracts of 1898, and he said they had not yet reached him.

Of course I will examine them just as soon as I get to me, said Mr. Knox. The Attorney General is going to his summer home at Beverly, Mass. This week-end work has been very heavy, and anything pressing in the various criminal cases which the government is prosecuting in the Post Office Department, frauds, etc.

Pfeifer, Accused by Wife of Starving His Family, Blames Mother-in-Law for Trouble. Declaring that her husband was well-to-do, owning houses and possessing bank accounts, Mrs. August Pfeifer, of Newark, appeared in the Fourth Precinct Police Court yesterday and asked that her husband be made to support himself and her children, who, she asserted, were starving. She had her five children about her, the oldest twelve years and the youngest three weeks. While his mother was taking one of the children left fainting on the floor, overcome, it is believed, by hunger. His police brought her and he sits it as if he were famished.

Pfeifer is an insurance agent, and his wife says she has threatened to sue her. She also said she owns two houses. A few days after her last child was born, she said, she refused to let her husband go to work. He had never abused his wife and that she has always had plenty of money. He objected to the constant presence of his wife's mother, and said that was the cause of the trouble. Judge Lambert told Mrs. Pfeifer to go back to her husband, and that if he threatened her again to let him know. She refused to go with her husband, saying she feared he would kill her.

THINKS STEEL CARS ARE PRACTICABLE Henry S. Thompson, Superintendent of the Department of Public Buildings of New York, was asked yesterday for his views concerning the kinds of wood to be used in the construction of the subway cars.

"I believe it would be impossible," he said, "where there are no railroads there probably always will be accidents, but we have made a study to provide against every conceivable condition or combination of conditions that have caused great accidents in the past."

"The charge is nothing new," he said. "The representatives of the company plan to save money by drawing it out in the original proceedings before Judge Herlihy. At that time they invited a full investigation of the matter, but the attorneys for the company withdrew it. The Court dismissed them."

Superintendent Kilburn said that he had not been ignorant of the action of the employees of the company in tapping the telephone wires to determine what had passed between him and his subordinates engaged in examining the company.

"We sometimes find," said Mr. Kilburn, "that our examiners spend too much time over small and comparatively insignificant discrepancies, and I have in such cases directed them to be expeditious, but at the same time thorough. We experienced a great deal of trouble with the officials of the company in the time of the investigation last fall. There was difficulty in obtaining access to the books of the company."

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